

telephone: 218-283-9821. E-mail: Kathleen\_Przybylski@nps.gov.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** You may mail comments on the DMGP/DEIS to: General Management Plan, Voyageurs National Park, 3131 Highway 53, International Falls, MN 56649. You also may comment via e-mail to Kathleen\_Przybylski@nps.gov.

The purpose of the general management plan/visitor use and facilities plan is to set forth the basic management philosophy for the park and to provide the strategies for addressing issues and achieving identified management objectives. The DGMP/DEIS describes and analyzes the environmental impacts of a proposed action and two action alternatives for the future management direction of the park. A no action alternative is also evaluated.

Dated: August 8, 2000.

**David N. Given,**

*Acting Director, Midwest Region.*

[FR Doc. 00-20796 Filed 8-15-00; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 4310-70-P**

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### National Park Service

#### Boston Harbor Islands Advisory Council; Notice of Meeting

Notice is hereby given in accordance with the Federal Advisory Committee Act (PL 92-463) that the Boston Harbor Islands Advisory Council will meet on Wednesday, September 6, 2000. The meeting will convene at 6:00 PM at the Massachusetts Water Resources Authority Headquarters, 100 First Avenue, Building 36, Floor 3, Boston, Massachusetts.

The Advisory Council was appointed by the Director of National Park Service pursuant to Public Law 104-333. The 28 members represent business, educational, cultural, and environmental entities; municipalities surrounding Boston Harbor; Boston Harbor advocates; and Native American interests. The purpose of the Council is to advise and make recommendations to the Boston Harbor Islands Partnership with respect to the development and implementation of a management plan and the operation of the Boston Harbor Islands National Recreation Area.

The Agenda for this meeting is as follows:

1. Approval of minutes from June 7 to July 12, 2000
2. Discussion on the Advisory Council's recommendation to the Partnership regarding the draft General Management Plan

3. Discussion regarding the park operations "report card"
4. Update on the public access plans of the MWRA for Deer Island

The meeting is open to the public. Further information concerning Council meetings may be obtained from the Superintendent, Boston Harbor Island. Interested persons may make oral/written presentations to the Council or file written statements. Such requests should be made at least seven days prior to the meeting to: Superintendent, Boston Harbor Islands NRA, 408 Atlantic Ave., Boston, MA 02110, telephone (617) 223-8667.

Dated: June 9, 2000.

**George E. Price, Jr.,**

*Superintendent, Boston Harbor Islands NRA.*

[FR Doc. 00-20795 Filed 8-15-00; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 4310-70-M**

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### National Park Service

#### Notice of Availability of Draft National Park Service (NPS) Management Policies Applicable to Commercial Visitor Services

**AGENCY:** National Park Service, Interior.

**ACTION:** Notice of availability.

**SUMMARY:** The National Park Service (NPS) is updating its policies that guide the management of the national park system. The update is necessary to keep pace with changes in laws, regulations, socio-economic factors and technology, as well as new understandings of the natural and cultural resources that the NPS is responsible for protecting within the national parks. A proposed revision of chapter 10, on the subject of commercial visitor services, is now available for review and comment.

**DATES:** The NPS must receive comments on or before September 18, 2000.

**ADDRESSES:** The draft chapter 10 is available on the Internet at <http://www.nps.gov/refdesk/policies.html>. Requests for paper copies, and written comments, should be sent to: NPS Office of Policy, Room 2414, Main Interior Building, Washington, D.C. 20240. Draft copies may also be obtained by calling (202) 208-7456, and comments may be telefaxed to (202) 219-8835.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Mr. Chick Fagan at (202) 208-7456.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** NPS policies are published in a 10-chapter volume titled "Management Policies." A Notice of Availability inviting public comment on draft revisions to the 1988

edition of "Management Policies" was published January 19, 2000 [65 FR 2984]. The comment period closed March 20, 2000. Chapter 10, which addresses commercial visitor services, was not ready for distribution during that review period because regulations implementing the 1998 Concessions Management Improvement Act had not yet been finalized. The NPS is now proposing to adopt a draft of chapter 10 that comports fully with the underlying legislative and regulatory basis for commercial visitor services in the national park system.

Individual respondents may request that we withhold their home address from the administrative record, which we will honor to the extent allowable by law. There also may be circumstances in which we would withhold from the record a respondent's identity, as allowable by law. If you wish us to withhold your name and/or address, you must state this prominently at the beginning of your comment.

Dated: August 10, 2000.

**Loran Fraser,**

*Chief, Office of Policy.*

[FR Doc. 00-20794 Filed 8-15-00; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 4310-70-P**

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### National Park Service

#### Notice of Inventory Completion for Native American Human Remains and Associated Funerary Objects in the Possession of the Anthropological Studies Center, Archaeological Collections Facility, Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park, CA

**AGENCY:** National Park Service, Interior.

**ACTION:** Notice.

Notice is hereby given in accordance with provisions of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), 43 CFR 10.9, of the completion of an inventory of human remains and associated funerary objects in the possession of the Anthropological Studies Center (ASC), Archaeological Collections Facility (ACF), Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park, CA.

This notice is published as part of the National Park Service's administrative responsibilities under NAGPRA, 43 CFR 10.2 (c). The determinations within this notice are the sole responsibility of the museum, institution, or Federal agency that has control of these Native American human remains and associated funerary objects. The National Park Service is not responsible

for the determinations within this notice.

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by ASC professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Elem Indian Colony of Pomo Indians of the Sulphur Bank Rancheria, California; the Middletown Rancheria of Pomo Indians of California; and the Scotts Valley Band of Pomo Indians of California.

In 1973, human remains representing a minimum of two individuals were removed from the Garner Island site (CA-LAK-28) during unauthorized excavations and donated to the ACF by Don Branscomb, an amateur archeologist. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

In 1974, human remains representing a minimum of 23 individuals were removed from the Garner Island site (CA-LAK-28) during unauthorized excavations and donated to the ACF by Don Branscomb, an amateur archeologist. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Based on archeological records, these human remains have been identified as Native American from the pre-contact period. Based on surface evidence, the Garner Island site (CA-LAK-28) has been identified as a habitation site occupied during pre-contact times.

In 1974, human remains representing a minimum of three individuals were removed from the Slater Island site (CA-LAK-30) during unauthorized excavations and donated to the ACF by Don Branscomb, an amateur archeologist. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Based on archeological records, these human remains have been identified as Native American from the pre-contact period. Based on surface evidence, the Slater Island site (CA-LAK-30) has been identified as a habitation site occupied during pre-contact times.

In 1974, human remains representing a minimum of three individuals were removed from site CA-LAK-159 during unauthorized excavations and donated to the ACF by Don Branscomb, an amateur archeologist. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Based on archeological records, these human remains have been identified as Native American from the pre-contact period.

In 1973 and 1974, human remains representing a minimum of 34 individuals were excavated from the Mostin site (CA-LAK-380/1) by professional staff of Sonoma State

University and Cabrillo College in response to an eroding creek bank. No known individuals were identified. The 58 associated funerary objects include perforated stone tablets, bone tools, obsidian and chert projectile points, groundstone, and various bone and lithic debitage.

In 1974, human remains representing a minimum of 20 individuals were removed from the Mostin site (CA-LAK-380/1) during unauthorized excavations and donated to the ACF by Don Branscomb, an amateur archeologist. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Based on obsidian hydration data and diagnostic material culture, the Mostin site has been identified as a habitation site occupied between 4000-1000 B.C.

In 1974, human remains representing a minimum of one individual were recovered from site CA-LAK-384 during a surface collection conducted by John Parker. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Based on archeological records, this individual has been identified as Native American from the pre-contact period.

In 1975, human remains representing a minimum of nine individuals were recovered from the Cole Creek site (CA-LAK-425) during salvage excavations conducted by Ron King and Dr. David A. Fredrickson when road construction exposed human remains within Clear Lake State Park. No known individuals were identified. The one associated funerary object is a pestle.

Based on artifact analysis, the Cole Creek site has been identified as a Native American habitation site occupied between 3000 B.C.-A.D. 500.

In 1981, human remains representing a minimum of two individuals were recovered from the Creager site (CA-LAK-510) during an auguring test by Lowell Damon of the ASC for the Pacific Telephone Company. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

In 1982, human remains representing a minimum of six individuals were recovered from the Creager site (CA-LAK-510) during a field school conducted by James A. Bennyhoff of Sonoma State University. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

In 1982, human remains representing a minimum of one individual were recovered from the Creager site (CA-LAK-510) during a field school excavation sponsored by the Santa Rosa Junior College. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

In 1986, human remains representing a minimum of five individuals were recovered from the Creager site (CA-LAK-510) by the ASC during mitigation for a sewer line that borders the site. No known individuals were identified. The 814 associated funerary objects include projectile points, shell beads, historic-era nails, buttons, and other clothing fasteners.

Based on artifact analysis, the Creager site has been identified as a habitation site occupied between 10000 B.C.-A.D.1900. No carbon dates have been taken from this site, and therefore the estimated age of these human remains is unknown. Based on the associated funerary objects from the 1986 excavations, an historic date for these burials is most likely.

In 1974, human remains representing a minimum of one individual were recovered from the Mud Flat site (CA-LAK-528) during unauthorized excavations and donated to the ACF by Don Branscomb, an amateur archeologist. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Based on archeological records, these human remains have been dated to pre-contact times. Based on surface evidence, the Mud Flat site has been identified as a habitation site occupied during pre-contact times.

In 1974, human remains representing a minimum of one individual were recovered from site CA-LAK-679 during unauthorized excavations and donated to ACF by Don Branscomb, an amateur archeologist. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Based on archeological records, these human remains have been dated to pre-contact times.

In 1974, human remains representing a minimum of two individuals were recovered from an unknown site in the Upper Lake area of Lake County, CA during unauthorized excavations and donated to ACF by Don Branscomb, an amateur archeologist. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Based on excavation notes, these individuals have been identified as Native American from the pre-contact period.

Based on the above-mentioned information, officials of the Anthropological Studies Center, Sonoma State University have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(1), the human remains listed above represent the physical remains of a minimum of 113 individuals of Native American ancestry. Officials of the Anthropological Studies Center,

Sonoma State University also have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(2), the 873 objects listed above are reasonably believed to have been placed with or near individual human remains at the time of death or later as part of the death rite or ceremony. Lastly, officials of the Anthropological Studies Center, Sonoma State University have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (e), there is a relationship of shared group identity that can be reasonably traced between these Native American human remains and associated funerary objects and the Elem Indian Colony of Pomo Indians of the Sulphur Bank Rancheria, California; the Middletown Rancheria of Pomo Indians of California; and the Scotts Valley Band of Pomo Indians of California. This notice has been sent to officials of the Elem Indian Colony of Pomo Indians of the Sulphur Bank Rancheria, California; the Middletown Rancheria of Pomo Indians of California; and the Scotts Valley Band of Pomo Indians of California. Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with these human remains and associated funerary objects should contact Sarah E. Blanchfield, NAGPRA Project Manager, Anthropological Studies Center, Archaeological Collections Facility, Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park, CA 95472, telephone (707) 664-2381, before September 15, 2000. Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the Elem Indian Colony of Pomo Indians of the Sulphur Bank Rancheria, California; the Middletown Rancheria of Pomo Indians of California; and the Scotts Valley Band of Pomo Indians of California may begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Dated: August 9, 2000.

**John Robbins,**

*Assistant Director, Cultural Resources Stewardship and Partnerships.*

[FR Doc. 00-20824 Filed 8-15-00; 8:45 am]

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**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR**

**National Park Service**

**Notice of Inventory Completion for Native American Human Remains and Associated Funerary Objects in the Possession of the Anthropological Studies Center, Archaeological Collections Facility, Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park, CA; and in the Control of the California Department of Transportation, Sacramento, CA**

**AGENCY:** National Park Service, Interior.  
**ACTION:** Notice.

Notice is hereby given in accordance with provisions of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), 43 CFR 10.9, of the completion of an inventory of human remains and associated funerary objects in the possession of the Anthropological Studies Center (ASC), Archaeological Collections Facility, Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park, CA; and in the control of the California Department of Transportation (CALTRANS), Sacramento, CA.

This notice is published as part of the National Park Service's administrative responsibilities under NAGPRA, 43 CFR 10.2 (c). The determinations within this notice are the sole responsibility of the museum, institution, or Federal agency that has control of these Native American human remains and associated funerary objects. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations within this notice.

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by ASC professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Santa Rosa Indian Community of the Santa Rosa Rancheria, California.

In 1962, human remains representing a minimum of five individuals were recovered from site CA-KIN-10, King County, CA during salvage excavations related to overpass and canal construction along Highway 198. These excavations were conducted by David Fredrickson of the Central California Archaeological Foundation. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Based on artifact analysis, site CA-KIN-10 has been identified as an occupation dating from A.D. 1600-1800. Based on archeological evidence and material culture of the site, these individuals have been identified as Native American. Geographical, ethnographic, linguistic, and historical evidence indicates site CA-KIN-10 is

located within the traditional Southern Valley Yokut territory. Based on archeological evidence, continuity of occupation, and ethnographic accounts, these individuals have been affiliated with the Santa Rosa Indian Community of the Santa Rosa Rancheria, California, present-day Southern Valley Yokuts.

Based on the above-mentioned information, officials of the California Department of Transportation have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(1), the human remains listed above represent the physical remains of a minimum of five individuals of Native American ancestry. Officials of the California Department of Transportation also have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (e), there is a relationship of shared group identity that can be reasonably traced between these Native American human remains and the Santa Rosa Indian Community of the Santa Rosa Rancheria, California. This notice has been sent to officials of the Santa Rosa Indian Community of the Santa Rosa Rancheria, California. Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with these human remains should contact Tina Biorn, Environmental Program, Department of Transportation, P.O. Box 942094 (M.S. 19), Sacramento, CA 94274-0001, telephone (916) 653-0013, before September 15, 2000. Repatriation of the human remains to the Santa Rosa Indian Community of the Santa Rosa Rancheria, California may begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Dated: August 9, 2000.

**John Robbins,**

*Assistant Director, Cultural Resources Stewardship and Partnerships.*

[FR Doc. 00-20825 Filed 8-15-00; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-70-F

**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR**

**National Park Service**

**Notice of Inventory Completion for Native American Human Remains in the Possession of the Tongass National Forest, U.S. Forest Service, Petersburg, AK**

**AGENCY:** National Park Service, Interior.  
**ACTION:** Notice.

Notice is hereby given in accordance with provisions of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), 43 CFR 10.9, of the completion of an inventory of human remains in the possession of the